

PLANTATION REALLY PAYS FOR ONLY SUGAR IN CANE

Facts Are Given To Show That Capital In Industry Brings Small Return

With reference to the mass of testimony taken by the agricultural committee of the house of the present Hawaiian Legislature, during its investigation of the contract between the Hawaiian plantation and the sugar mill corporations, just concluded, Charles F. Baker, manager of Oahu Sugar Company, Limited, yesterday issued the following statement covering the Oahu 1913 planting contract, prepared in Oahu under date of March 22:

On assuming the management of the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd. in June, 1913, I was confronted with the fact that the independent cane growers were abandoning land on which they had been growing cane under planting agreements with the plantation. This was due to the small profits and, in cases, losses which resulted from the 1913 harvest under what were then comparatively low sugar prices.

General Distinctions of the 1913 Contract

The 1913 contract is essentially a low sugar contract. Its main features or distinctions are as follows:

(1) The attempt was made to so regulate that cane payment rates that the plantation would at no time make a profit when the average outside planter is suffering a loss.

(2) With low sugar prices the outside planter receives the larger share of the profits arising from the sale of his sugar. With high sugar the plantation takes the larger share.

(3) Set rates of payment for standard cane were established for the different quotations in the New York Market. For cane above standard these rates are proportionately increased and for cane below standard they are decreased.

(4) The average percentage of sucrose in all cane coming to the mill during the month that the planters' deliveries are made is the basis for gauging the quality of his cane.

(5) The average New York open market quotation from the 15th day of the month that deliveries are made to the 15th day of the month next following, establishes the price to be paid for the planters' cane. In the event of a rising market this, in general, prevents the purchase of cane on a lower basis than that on which the sugar is sold and vice versa.

(6) Whereas under the 1905 and 1908 contracts cash advances are not made to planters owning their land or leasing land not controlled by the plantation, with the 1913 contract fifteen dollars for each twenty-five days work is advanced, no distinction being made in this regard between the so-called "Landowners" and "Independent Planters." By the latter term is meant those who grow cane on land leased from the plantation.

Comparison of Cane Payment Rates of Different Contracts

Sugar price	1905 Contract	1908 Contract	1913 Contract
Quotation			
2.75	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00
2.80	2.24	2.72	3.14
2.85	2.48	2.96	3.38
2.90	2.72	3.20	3.62
2.95	2.96	3.44	3.86
3.00	3.20	3.68	4.10
3.05	3.44	3.92	4.34
3.10	3.68	4.16	4.58
3.15	3.92	4.40	4.82
3.20	4.16	4.64	5.06
3.25	4.40	4.88	5.30
3.30	4.64	5.12	5.54
3.35	4.88	5.36	5.78
3.40	5.12	5.60	6.02
3.45	5.36	5.84	6.26
3.50	5.60	6.08	6.50
3.55	5.84	6.32	6.74
3.60	6.08	6.56	6.98
3.65	6.32	6.80	7.22
3.70	6.56	7.04	7.46
3.75	6.80	7.28	7.70
3.80	7.04	7.52	7.94
3.85	7.28	7.76	8.18
3.90	7.52	8.00	8.42
3.95	7.76	8.24	8.66
4.00	8.00	8.48	8.90

At the time the 1913 contract was drawn up the average cost of harvesting per ton of outside planters cane was assumed to be \$0.75 and the comparison which were afforded after making due allowance for harvesting costs were as follows, with very low sugar.

Net returns per ton of cane under 1913 sugar:	1905 Independent	1908 Independent	1913 Independent
	\$2.10	\$2.50	\$2.90
	\$2.10	\$2.50	\$2.90
	\$2.10	\$2.50	\$2.90
	\$2.10	\$2.50	\$2.90
	\$2.10	\$2.50	\$2.90
	\$2.10	\$2.50	\$2.90
	\$2.10	\$2.50	\$2.90
	\$2.10	\$2.50	\$2.90
	\$2.10	\$2.50	\$2.90
	\$2.10	\$2.50	\$2.90

Planters' Cost of Production

Before establishing the schedule of cane payment rates for the 1913 contract, it was essential that a fairly approximate figure should be obtained for the average planters cost of production. From all that could be gathered, it appeared that this is in the neighborhood of \$2.25 per ton; this includes rents and represents the average cost of bringing a ton of cane to maturity. Mr. Henry Lewis, our largest planter recently informed me that he can grow cane at an average cost of \$2.10 per ton. One of our other planters, Mr. A. G. Curtis, informed me about a year ago that he has grown cane at his place at an expense of only \$1.50 per ton. While there are no doubt many instances of even lower costs than this latter figure, there are also instances in which the cost has been abnormally high. There are many men growing cane on a small scale who are not experienced farmers and there are others who raise and sell cane as a side issue, and allow their fields to be looked after by a few Japanese caretakers. It is a common feeling among the outside planters that each and everyone of them should make a profit, irrespective of how much money is spent in the sundry farming operations, we how low the price of sugar is ruling on the mainland market. Possibly in every farming district throughout the world there is a mixture of successful and unsuccessful men engaged in like agricultural pursuits and Hawaii does not present an exception to the universal rule. If cane payment rates were

ever to be so adjusted that all individual growers could look forward to assured profits the cane buying business on the part of the plantation would be more philanthropic than economic. On the last settlement day one of our citizens cane growers delivered a vehement diatribe against the plantation because he had not cleared a profit on his crop just harvested. The plantation was held solely to blame notwithstanding the fact that such figures as I could gain from him showed his cost of production to have been in the neighborhood of \$4.65 per ton, so far as my recollection serves me.

Expenses Which Must Be Charged Against the Sugar From Outside Planters' Cane

There are apparently, few, if any, outside planters who realize that the plantation is really paying for the sugar in their cane and not for the cane itself. The plantation is buying and selling sugar, not cane. When the planter delivers the raw material to the plantation there are many costs to be incurred before the sugar reaches the mainland market and is sold. There are other costs incurred by the plantation in handling the many business transactions arising out of the relationship between the planter and the plantation.

These costs at Oahu were estimated for the 1913 contract as amounting to practically \$50.50 per ton sugar and they are comprised under the following items:

Transportation of cane from field to factory.
Manufactures.
Flume repairs.
Rail and Rolling Stock Repairs.
Marketing and Differential.
Shrinkage (mechanical & Chemical loss during shipment).
Surveying (1-10 of total costs).
Roads and Bridges (1-0 of total costs).
Office and Management (1-10 of total costs).
General expense incl. auditing (1-5 of total costs).
Labor (timekeeping, H. S. P. A. Assessment) 1-5 of total costs.
Tax on Mill, Flumes and Rolling Stock.
Interest on Cane Purchase Settlements for one month.
Insurance on Mill, Rolling Stock, etc.
Interest at 6% on Mill, Flume and Rolling Stock.
Rights of Way and Incidental.
A few of the outside planters in endeavoring to point out the enormous profits derived by the plantation from the purchase of their cane have assumed figures for the overhead expense directly chargeable to their sugar ranging from \$15 to \$20 per ton. It is very unfortunate for both parties, i. e. the planter and the plantation, that such is not the case. If such figures were to be assumed by the plantation irrespective of the underlying business principles and considerations the planters would be anchored to a very unsafe rock in times of financial stress since the industrial life of the mill and plantation is more vital to their business interests than some of them apparently suppose.

Relative Profits to Planter and Plantation

For the average ton of sugar produced from the planters' cane under the respective contracts when placed on a comparative basis, the relative division of the profits is calculated approximately as follows, with certain assumed sugar prices.

2.75 sugar—	Inds. Land- dent. owner.	1905	1908	1913
		Con.	Con.	Con.
To planter, 48.08	\$1.28	\$3.28	\$5.00	\$0.00
To mill, 6.78	78	2.78	50	
3.00 sugar—				
To planter, 41.29	\$4.80	\$0.16	\$4.00	
To mill, 6.70	70	5.09	1.50	
3.50 sugar—				
To planter, 47.84	\$2.40	\$4.40	\$8.16	
To mill, 7.66	1.08	11.50	7.84	
4e sugar—				
To planter, 41.40	\$2.40	\$8.16	\$10.48	
To mill, 11.10	3.10	17.34	15.01	

Owing to a small reduction in certain ad valorem charges when sugar falls to 2.7 and 3 cents, the profits to the mill are in reality a trifle higher than I have indicated for these quotations with 4 cent sugar, they are a trifle less. As a matter of fact the average planter and the plantation should break about even under the 1913 contract with sugar at 2.7 cents. The figures for the 1905 and 1908 contracts as given above are such as would hold for these terms when applied under the same general conditions as the 1913 contract, and the comparisons afforded show the relative value, to the mill and to the planter, of the several contracts for the cultivated area as a whole.

A Special Difficulty Encountered in Drawing Up the 1913 Contract

The great majority of owners of land do not grow cane themselves. Many sign in as parties to the contract and then let Japanese cultivate the land, taking for themselves a certain proportion of the proceeds and giving to their tenants the balance. Others, and these represent the larger number, lease their land to Japanese farmers who grow and sell the cane to the mill, and out of the proceeds pay to the landlord a stipulated rental. A delegation from the Oahu Planters' Association, 11 miles Oahu, which in 1913 had 96 members, informed me that one half of their number were growing cane on outside land. The lowest rental paid to the owners of the land was \$10 per acre per year, and the highest was \$25 per acre per year. For a crop

the lowest would therefore be \$20 and the highest \$50. If a planter produced 40 tons of cane to the acre the minimum rental actually amounted to \$20.00 per ton, and the maximum rental amounted to \$12.50 per ton of cane. Such a range of rentals is naturally incredibly exorbitant, and the problem presented itself of how to give them better prices for their cane and actually let them receive the benefit instead of the respective landlords. For instance a man who paying \$1.00 or \$1.25 per ton cane as rental he needed more help from his landlord than he did from the plantation, and what assistance would the plantation have that these rentals would be further increased if the plantation paid larger prices for his crop. To get around this point paragraph 15 of the 1913 Landowners Contract was inserted which relieves the plantation of the obligation of making advances of any kind when it ascertains that rentals exceeding \$10 per acre are being paid.

It is not surprising that some of the local landholders of the "dreaded" small planter, who are now calling in his behalf, for what they term a "square deal," are charging these exorbitant rentals.

The average rental charged by the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd. for land leased in the Oahu Section is practically \$25.00 per acre, and in the Puna Section it is \$7.15 per acre.

General Attitude of the Planter Toward the 1913 Contract

The 1913 contract was apparently very favorably received by the planters. They were given to understand that they asked for and the plantation had gone as far as it possibly could with safety. Some final requests for further concessions were made, among them the privilege of having their cane harvested free of charge, but when it was explained that the plantation had reached its limit in what it could do for them they apparently were satisfied. Cane to the extent of 25,000 tons was bought under this contract during the year 1914, and during the present year the demand for land to be taken up under it has been so great that the plantation has been obliged to restrict the new area to about 300 acres to keep the crops in adjustment. Enough applicants have presented themselves to take up at least one thousand acres.

No disputes have arisen as yet concerning the interpretation of its terms and conditions, and the community as a whole has apparently been satisfied with what the plantation has endeavored to do for them. War prices have naturally made the 1913 contract comparatively unattractive as to rates when viewed alongside the other existing contracts, but it is generally realized, I believe, how very abnormal the present price levels are, and how impossible it was to foresee them.

When the contract in question was drawn up it was felt that one in a great while fairly good prices might prevail for a short period, and it only seemed proper for the plantation to take advantage of such spells to strengthen its position by taking the larger share of the profit, since it would not only be financing the planter, but also giving him the greater profit during times of greatest stress. So strengthened it would subsequently be in better shape to weather the untoward conditions of extremely low sugar periods. And this would certainly be to the mutual advantage of the planter and the plantation. The principles involved are obviously broader than the pockets of an aggrieved individual.

If doubt should be expressed by some as to the average cost of production of the small planter, as estimated by me, and it should be contended that the figure employed in my calculations is too low, then the contention must consistently follow from the same source that under such prices, as may be expected to prevail with low sugar, the losses to the planter under the 1905 contracts would be larger than I have indicated. Should a man claim that the average cost of production is more than \$2.25 per ton and at the same time exclaim either form of the 1905 contract, as the only reasonable one for an American citizen planter, it is evident that he should be saved from himself.

In conclusion it pleases me to state that, the large majority of small growers, both in Oahu and Puna, are conscientious in their dealings with the plantation, and are faithful workers in their fields. With few exceptions they have proved themselves to be honest and dependable men, and they have repudiated the spirit of fairness with which the plantation has endeavored to treat them. I believe I can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that the relations between the plantation and the average outside planter are mutually satisfactory and friendly.

It has been suggested to them, on many occasions, that should any doubt exist in their minds in regard to the accuracy of the mill data concerned with the quality of their cane, that the plantation would be very glad to have them appoint a chemist to periodically check the work and review the calculations. Special pains have also been taken by the office staff to explain, to their satisfaction, any points concerning their financial statements on which information was desired.

HOT SHOT FROM HUMPHREYS FOR NATIONAL GUARD

General Carter's Critic Says Armory is Hideous, National Guard a Joke

ACID COMPLIMENTS PAID TO SEVERAL STATESMEN

Friends of H. B. 148 Are 'Push-Cart Politicians and Vendors of Small Wares'

Judge A. S. Humphreys thinks very poorly of House Bill 148, advocating compulsory military education in the Territory of Hawaii. He made that fact plain last week when he spent good money on a long cablegram to the department of war, criticizing the interest taken in the bill by Major General Carter. Last night he went further. In a statement to 'The Advertiser,' he said he thinks most indifferently indeed of the whole national guard, the sponsors of the bill, and the intellectual quality of the defense of it by General Carter's friends, 'The Advertiser' included.

The judge is resolute in his opposition, which is 'not to be lessened in the slightest,' he said, 'by the abuse of push-cart politicians, backwoods statesmen, and vendors of small wares who are holding their heads off for a little arms trade.' His statement follows:

Purpose of the Bill
"My belief is that, aside from my interest in the matter as a citizen and taxpayer, as the father of two boys I am entirely within my right and duty in opposing legislation which would require them, upon attaining the age of eighteen years, to enlist in the National Guard within thirty days, or, if they are exempted, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment, to take a one-year course of not less than forty-eight periods of two hours each (practically two hours a week) in military work, including the care of the service rifle, target practice, personal hygiene, and individual cooking, in conformity with such regulations as may be issued from time to time for the government of the militia of Hawaii."

"In a time of peace, acquisition of the knowledge of the service rifle and target practice should be left to the individual impulse of the citizen. That, I believe, is the theory of our government. As to instruction in personal hygiene and individual cooking, there isn't anybody in the National Guard, who knows enough about either to keep out of trouble."

Our 'Hideous' Armory
"We have spent money enough on the National Guard in the past six years to give a couple of hundred deserving boys a college education, and all we have to show for this lavish outlay is a mass of congested and 'sandy' which is architecturally the most offensive structure ever erected anywhere, and in cost and proportion (which serve to emphasize its hideous lines) exceeds that of any armory ever erected in the United States, outside of New York city. In spite of the green trading stamp methods which were recently employed to augment the membership of the National Guard, it is now so small that there might be comfortably lodged among those who never its rolls a pitched battle in a bath room; and yet we have built it as an armory as big as a golf links and as costly as a palace."

"If we were a poor community this would be a calamity, but we are rich and reckless and it is a joke. As a matter of fact, the National Guard is never seriously discussed and the fact that it has been funded and sumptuously fed is solely due to persistent gun-shoe lobbying by the man after the job and the money—plus the apathy of the community."

"Some people say they would rather be right than President. I haven't that sort of conscience; I'd rather be President. But I believe I am quite right in asserting that a more pernicious measure was never offered by any American legislative body than House Bill 148, nor one more destructive of individual liberty."

Compliments to the Speaker
"The manna of popular liberty must be gathered each day, or it is rotten. The living sap of today outgrows the rind of yesterday. The hand entrusted with power becomes, either from human depravity or from esprit de corps, the

MOTHER OF SMART MAY ENTER FIGHT FOR INFANT BOY

Accompanied By Another Son, Parent of Henry Reaches City From Virginia

ATTORNEY W. A. KINNEY SAILS FOR VANCOUVER

Counsel For Smart Leaves Impression That Litigation Remains Practically Unchanged

(From Monday Advertiser.)

New developments in the controversy over the will of the late Thelma Parker Smart and the custody of the infant son of the Hawaiian heiress seem a certainty of the near future. Those who have followed the case closely attach much significance to the arrival by the Mongolia Saturday of Mrs. Ella A. Smart and Dr. P. P. Smart from Norfolk, Virginia, mother and brother of Harry Gaillard Smart, against whom relatives of his late wife are directing a legal fight to set aside the inheritance left him as well as to take the custody of his son from the father.

These same persons also attach significance to the sudden departure for Vancouver by the Niagara yesterday afternoon of Attorney W. A. Kinney, chief counsel for Mrs. Elizabeth T. Knight, mother of the late Thelma Parker Smart, who is fighting for the custody of her grandson.

Mrs. Smart May Fight
Some are inclined to the belief that a full settlement of the entire controversy is near at hand. Others incline to the belief that the arrival of Mrs. Smart means that she will enter into the controversy in an attempt to secure the custody of the child as grandmother.

Mrs. Smart and her two sons are domiciled in the T. A. Birmingham home on Kuanau street, on which Harry Gaillard Smart had secured a lease and which he had in readiness for the coming of his mother and brother. When seen at the home yesterday afternoon, Smart refused to discuss the visit of his relatives, further than to say:

"Mother and brother simply came here to pay me a visit. How long they will remain I do not know. I have nothing to say regarding their visit, or whether it has any connection with the will case or custody of my son. My lawyers will answer all questions in regard to that. None of us have anything further to say."

Attorney F. E. Thompson, of counsel for Smart, when seen last night, declared he had not seen Mrs. Smart. "I have no reason to believe otherwise than that the object of her visit and that of her other son is simply to be near Gaillard Smart, as they have been separated for some time." Asked if he had knowledge of the departure of Attorney Kinney for the mainland, or if the movements of Kinney or Mrs. Smart had any significance insofar as a settlement out of court of the litigation was imminent, Attorney Thompson said:

"I know nothing as to the movements or whereabouts of Mr. Kinney. I didn't know he had left. I know nothing of any settlement of the case out of court. Neither have I heard that Mrs. Smart is here to attempt to secure the custody of her grandson."

Mary Documents Involved
Attorney Kinney, just before his departure for the Niagara, when asked regarding the status of the will case, simply remarked that there was an immense mass of documents that required signature. Attorney M. F. Prosser, who is associated with Kinney in the defense, is on Hawaii for several days.

necessary enemy of the people. I am opposed to militarism in every manner, shape and form, and I prefer to deal with it in its budding tendency rather than its developed actuality. In short, this is why I am opposed to this sort of legislation, and my opposition to it will not be lessened in the slightest by the abuse of pushcart politicians, backwoods statesmen and vendors of small wares who are holding their heads off for a little arms trade."

(As to General Carter. I criticize not the individual, but the official. The bill was dead until a major general of the United States army spoke in its favor, and then, to use his own language, he advocated the enactment of a bill "that no State or Territory had ever before attempted to pass.")

"It is absurd to say, as his defenders do, that he spoke to the legislature by invitation, just as if anyone other than a member could address that body without being invited; and the statement likewise made that he gave expert advice is equally ridiculous. There was no expert advice given by him from first to last. He admitted that the bill was not perfect, yet offered not a single constructive suggestion."

"But I do not care to say anything more, except to observe that we have seen a given line of conduct pursued by a major general of the United States army, when criticized, valiantly defended in an 'Advertiser' editorial, the more considerable part of which was devoted to perverted abuse of the general's superior—namely, the secretary of war."

HONOLULU JOHN IS HIT HARD IN GAME WITH HAP'S TIGERS

Standing of Teams	W	L	Pct
Oakland	2	1	.667
Venice	2	1	.667
Los Angeles	2	2	.500
Portland	2	2	.500
San Francisco	2	2	.500
Salt Lake	2	2	.500

This Week's Schedule
Oakland at San Francisco.
Portland at Los Angeles.
Venice at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, April 5.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Johnny Williams of Honolulu, pitching for Salt Lake here yesterday, was unable to be willed the Venice batters and Blankenbush's hopes dropped their second game of the series. Score: Venice 5, Salt Lake 2.

At Los Angeles the home guard won from the Beavers after a hard fought game. Score: Los Angeles 3, Portland 1.

At San Francisco Christian's men showed signs of their 1913 form, when, after being defeated in the opening game of the series, they turned about and began trouncing the Seals. Yesterday's game was a repetition of the third game of the 1913 season, the Oaks winning handily. Score: Oakland 5, San Francisco 6.

OAKS STRIKE SNAG IN BATTLE ROYAL WITH SAN FRANCISCO

STANDING OF TEAMS	W	L	Pct
Venice	2	1	.667
Los Angeles	2	2	.500
San Francisco	2	2	.500
Oakland	2	2	.500
Portland	2	2	.500
Salt Lake	2	2	.500

Today's Contests
San Francisco at Oakland a. m.
Oakland at San Francisco p. m.
Portland at Los Angeles, two games.
Venice at Salt Lake, two games.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Oakland and San Francisco engaged in an old fashioned batting bee here yesterday afternoon, the Seals finally winning. Score—San Francisco 10, Oakland 6.

At Los Angeles, the Angels found it an easy thing hitting the curves of the Beavers' pitchers and Dillon's men had little trouble winning. Score—Los Angeles 7, Portland 1.

At Salt Lake, rain prevented the Venice and Salt Lake teams carrying out their schedule.

ANGELS ONLY TEAM TO WIN MAJORITY OF GAMES PLAYED

Standing of Teams	W	L	Pct
Los Angeles	4	1	.800
Oakland	3	2	.600
San Francisco	3	2	.600
Venice	2	2	.500
Salt Lake	2	2	.500
Portland	3	4	.429

Week's Schedule
Portland at Salt Lake.
Oakland at Los Angeles.
Venice at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—San Francisco and Oakland split even in the doubleheader played yesterday, the Seals winning at Oakland and the Oaks winning at San Francisco.

Both managers, Wolverton of the Seals and Christian of the Oaks, expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the showing of their teams. Score: First game, San Francisco 5, Oakland 2; second game, Oakland 4, San Francisco 2.

At Los Angeles, the Angels and Beavers broke even on the day. Score—First game, Los Angeles 4, Portland 1; second game, Portland 1, Los Angeles 5.

At Salt Lake, Blankenbush's men staged a batting rally in the last two innings of the game and were winners over the Tigers. Score—Salt Lake 5, Venice 5.

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS BOUGHT BY FEDERALS

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Following a conference here late Saturday evening, between Secretary Willis E. Johnson and Vice-President E. P. Ball of the St. Louis Federal League team, it was announced that the latter had purchased the St. Louis National League club from Mrs. S. T. Britton, owner.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd

SUGAR FACTORS, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS INSURANCE AGENTS
Ewa Plantation Company, Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd., Apokas Sugar Co., Ltd., Kohala Sugar Company, Waiwala Water Company, Ltd.
Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis, Babcock & Wilcox Company, Green's Fuel Economiser Company, Oahu O. Moore & Co., Engineers
Matson Navigation Company, Toyo Kisen Kaisha

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.
CAPITAL SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$1,500,000
RESOURCES 7,000,000

OFFICERS
C. H. Cooke, President
E. D. Tenney, Vice-President
A. Lewis, Jr., Secretary

Directors: C. H. Cooke, E. D. Tenney, A. Lewis, Jr., E. F. Bishop, F. W. Macfarlane, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, Geo. R. Carter, F. R. Damon, F. G. Atherton, H. A. Cooke.
COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS
Strict attention given to all branches of Banking.
BANK OF HAWAII BLDG., FORT ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

"EMERALD LINE OF STEAMERS" FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL via the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY the Famous Tourist Route of the World
In connection with the Canadian-Japanese Royal Mail Line
For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H